The Courier.

[Nº. 439. | FRIDAY, March, 7, 1794. | [Vol. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authoriſed to publiſh them, in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official and ſufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Reſolutions, in the ſame Manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that the Hon. the Preſident in Council has reſolved to take no further Sums of Money on Loan, and that the iſſue of Promiſſory Notes agreeably to the Advertiſement publiſhed under date the 8th June laſt, will in conſequence ceaſe from this day.*

Publiſhed by order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George: 28th February, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *Honorable the Preſident in Council, is pleaſed to notify to the principals of all Public Offices, that, with a view of preventing that general inconvenience which muſt be felt in the buſineſs departments, from the practice amongſt Native Writers, of quitting their employments without permiſſion, and engaging in other Services, he has been pleaſed to reſolve that, no Native Writer in a public Office ſhall henceforward be received into any other Office under this Preſidency, without producing a Certificate of his diſcharge and Character, from the Principal of the department in which he laſt ſerved.—On all occaſions therefore, either of entertaining or diſcharging Native Writers, the heads of Offices, are required to act in ſtrict conformity to this regulation.*

Publiſhed by order of the Governor in Council,

ROBERT CLERK,
Secretary.

Fort St. George: 15th February, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that a dividend of one Lack of 1,00,000 Pagodas will be made on the tenth of March next to the Private Creditors of His Highneſs the Nabob, on the Principle of diſtribution which heretofore obtained with Reſpect to theſe Creditors.*

By order the Honorable the Preſident in Council.

W. C. JACKSON,
Sec.

Fort St. George: 25th February, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Conſolidated Creditors of His Highneſs the Nabob, of the Carnatick,

THE *Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleaſed to declare a dividend of one Lak of 1,00,000 Pagodas to the Private Creditors of his Highneſs the Nabob, —Notice is hereby given that the ſame will be iſſued on the tenth day of March next agreeably thereto.*

To the new Conſolidated Creditors Fanams 34 62 $\frac{2}{8}$ per Cent, of which Fanams 16 54 per Cent is in full of Intereſt due for the Year 1789 and Fanams 18 8 $\frac{2}{16}$ per Cent in part of Intereſt due for the Year 1790.

To the Old Cavalry Loan Creditors Pagodas 6 28 31 per Cent in further part of Principal.

The ſame dividend of Principal will be paid to the Creditors of the new Cavalry Loan.

In Order to prepare the dividend Books the Transfer Books will be ſhut from the firſt until the 10th of next Month.

T. COCKBURN,
Regiſter.

Fort St. George: 25th February, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Hon. the Mayor's Court, for letters of Adminiſtration, to the Eſtate and Effects of Mogely Permaul Naick, deceaſed, to be granted to Mogely Vancatamah, as a Daughter-in-law to the ſaid Deceaſed.

E. SAMUEL, PROCTOR.

Town-Hall: 4th March, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, of Madraspatnam for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Sunderow, deceaſed, to be granted to Moſaleconty Jogiu Puntaloo, as Brother in Law to the ſaid Deceaſed.

E. SAMUEL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 25th Feb. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Vancatachellum, Moodeliar, deceaſed, to be granted to Comleamah, as Widow and relict to the ſaid Deceaſed.

J. S. HALL, PROCTOR.

Fort St. George: 25th Feb. 1794.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of the PROMISSARY NOTES iſſued by this GOVERNMENT, in the MONTH of FEBRUARY, 1794.

Dr.

	Pags.	F.	C.
February 28th. To Amount of Promiſſary Notes exchanged for Bengal Promiſſary Notes, at 6 per Cent per Annum 162,464, 30, 76			
To ditto diſcharged by Certificates on Bengal for the remittance to England 19,933 35 37	1,82397	30	33
To Balance, being the Amount of Promiſſary Notes in circulation on 1ſt March, 1794, and payable according to Priority of date.	520,970	27	55
Star Pagodas	703,368	22	8

Cr.

	Pags.	F.	C.	Pags.	F.	C.
February 1ſt. By Balance being the Amount of Promiſſary Notes in circulation on the 1ſt February 1794, as per Account Current publiſhed 2d February 1794.				503418	1	38
By amount iſſued as follows						
1ſt Nos. 305 to 309	19836	6	64			
3d 310 to 313	15842	19	42			
4th 314	700					
5th 315 to 316	12135	33	68			
6th 317 to 318	2200					
7th 319	3000					
8th 320	5867	34	73			
10th 321 and 323	9048	29	5			
11th 324 and 325	1517	23	25			
12th 326 and 327	8452	26	7			
13th 328	1500					
14th 329 and 330	20536	33	8			
17th 331 to 332	3658	14	77			
20th 333	2933	15	37			
22d 334	10000					
24th 335	1685	29	38			
25th 336	2888	21				
26th 337 to 342	31889	35	9			
27th 343 to 351	37422	23	37			
28th 352 to 353	8832	23	40	199950	20	50
Pagods.				703368	22	8

Errors excepted

Fort St. George: 1ſt March, 1794.

ROBERT WOOLF, Accountant General

WINES.

MR. CHATER'S, late ſtock of Liquors being nearly diſpoſed of, he has laid in a freſh ſtock of Madeira, Claret, and Malt Liquors.

FRENCH CLARET warranted at 5 Pags. the Dozen
L. P. Madeira, 5 Do. Do.
Good Madeira, 4 Do. Do.

Ale, Pale, and brown, and mild Porter 3 Pags. the Dozen.

A CARD.

LEAMY having diſcovered part of his China Pickles to be damaged, is apprehenſive he may have ſold ſome in that ſtate.

He therefore requeſts that thoſe Gentlemen who may have received any ſuch, will pleaſe to return them to be exchanged.

To thoſe at a diſtance, the money ſhall be returned, or the price ſtruck off their Bills.

He continues to diſpoſe of his Inveſtment, at his Stores under the Exchange, conſiſting of the following Articles.

VIZ.

Sugar Candy in Tubs and half Tubs, Fine clayed Sugar, in Cheſts of 265 lbs. and Boxes 66 each, Hyſon in Cheſts, Souchong Ditto, Souchong in 10 Catty Boxes, Tea by the Pound, Nankeen, Canton Cloth, China Baugglapores, China Hams, China Root, Preſerved Ginger, Mangoe, Bamboo, Cucumbers, and Peach Pickles, in good condition.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Robert Brydon, deceaſed, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, having been duly obtained by Lieutenant John Darley, a Creditor to the ſaid Deceaſed: Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons having demands on the ſaid Eſtate, to make the Same known to the ſaid Adminiſtrator forthwith, and to whom all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are alſo requeſted to pay their reſpective debts immediately.

5th March, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late George Baillie, deceaſed, that if they do not pay their reſpective amounts due, to Elizabeth Baillie, and Thomas Reardon, Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed, on or before the Month of May next; the ſaid Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrator, will be obliged, as the alloted time is nearly expired, to put the Accounts and Bills into the Hands of their Attorney at Law, for immediate Recovery.

Fort St. George: 18th Feb. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN John Greene, of the Honorable Company's Military Eſtabliſhment, being about to quit this Settlement, begs leave to acquaint the Public, and his Friends, that he has appointed Mr. George Pilkington Cooke, of Fort St. George, his Attorney, and has inſtructed him, with full Power and Authority to collect in what is due to him, and to grant the neceſſary Diſcharges for the Same.

Fort St. George: 18th Feb. 1794.

COLUMBO ARRACK, &c.

FOR Sale at Veerapillay's Bankſhall, near the Company's Grain Godowns, a few Leagers of Columbo Arrack; of excellent Quality, and ſome Cocoa-Nut Oil.

LOTTERY TICKET.

LOST, ſome time ago, at, or near the Race Stand, a Madras Exchange Lottery Ticket, No. 8607 Its return to MR. MATTHEWS, at the *Courier Office* will be gratefully acknowledged, or ſhould it have fallen into the hands of any perſon to whom a pecuniary remuneration may be an object, it will be readily given.

MADRAS COMMERCIAL SOCIETY.

MR. AVIET SETH, moſt reſpectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that a Houſe of Commerce and an Inſurance Office, is eſtabliſhed in the Black-Town, under the Name or Firm of the MADRAS COMMERCIAL SOCIETY, where the Buſineſs of Inſuring Ships and Merchandize, will be carried on, and where money to any Amount will be lent on Bottomry, or Reſpondentia; alſo upon the Mortgage of Goods, or other Securities, and diſcounting of Transferable Papers on moderate Terms—Thoſe Perſons who wiſh to honor the ſaid Society with their Commands will be pleaſed to Apply to the ſaid Aviet Seth, at his Office in Armenian Street Black-Town.

*** *The above ſociety is compoſed of a number of opulent and reſpectable Natives, who with the European and Armenian additions to the Firm, have to look forward with confidance to ultimate ſucceſs.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Chedombra Pundaram, Deceaſed, to be granted to Sawmy Pundaram, as Son and Heir to the ſaid deceaſed.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

Town-Hall, 4th March, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court. for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Lieut. Nicol Young Deceaſed. to be granted to Captain Archibald Brown, as a Friend to the ſaid deceaſed.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Fort St. George, 4th March, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate, and Effects of Thomas Munro, late in the ſervice of the Honorable East India Company Deceaſed, to be granted to Richard Chaſe Eſq. with the Will annexed as friend to the ſaid deceaſed.

WHITE, and RICKETTS,

Fort St. George, 4th March, 1794.

ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER GORDON, deceaſed.

PROBATE of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Lieutenant Alexander Gordon, deceaſed, having paſſed the Seal of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, in favour of Captain James Oliver, one of the Executors, it is requeſted, that all perſons having demands on the ſaid Eſtate, will give in an account thereof to Captain Oliver, Comanding at Pylney, or to Meſſrs. Porcher, Redhead, and Company, Fort St. George, and that all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, will pay the ſame, as above.

Madras, March 1794.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSON,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
Near the Wallajah Gate,
On SATURDAY next, the 8th Inſtant
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A GOOD aſſortment of Maſulipatam Demitys—four hundred dozen of good French Claret; the Claret will be put in ſmall lots.

THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD,
Preciſely at 12 o'Clock,

A HOUSE and LARGE GARDEN, ſituated at Perambore.

A plan of the Garden may be ſeen at their Auction Room.

BY R. and J. HENDERSON.
AT THEIR ROOMS,
Near the Walajah Gate.
On SATURDAY next, the 15th inſtant,
At 11th o'Clock in the Forenoon,
A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF
PLATE,
Conſiſting of

TWO Soup Tureens, two oval Diſhes, two large round Diſhes, four Tureens, four large oval Diſhes, twenty-two round Diſhes, four ſquare Diſhes, two Sauce Pans, two Sauce Boats, two Muſtard Pots, ſix Salt Cellers, thirty Table Spoons and thirty Forks, eighteen Deſert Spoons and eighteen Forks, twelve Tea Spoons, two Gravey Spoons, two Soup Ladles, eighteen Fruit Knives, two Sugar Spoons, one Fiſh Slice, one Coffee Pot, &c. &c.

To be Sold by Auction,
BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,
At their Rooms in North Street,,
On Saturday the 8th Inſtant, at 11 o'clock,
The Effects of a Gentleman going to Europe.
Conſiſting of

A Very Capital Bengal Bandy,
A quantity of Table Glaſs-Ware, and China,
Sadles and Bridles.
Books,
A quantity of Wearing Apparel,
Kitchen Furniture,
Rum Shrub,
Perry and Cyder,
About 20 dozen of very fine Claret,

N. B. The ſame day will be ſold 2 pair of very elegant Apergnes.

Conditions of Sale as uſual.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY SHARP and HEEFKE,
At their Rooms, in North Street,
On Monday the 10th Inſtant at 11 o'Clock.

By Order of the Adminiſtratrix, and Adminiſtrators, to the Eſtate and Effects of the late Mr. John Hall.

SOME Boxes of Reeves's Colours,
A quantity of Dutch Clarified Quills,
A quantity of very fine Weſt-India Rum, in Caſks,
Looſe Gunpowder in Barrels,
A quantity of Oſtrich, and Heckle Feathers,
Port Wine, &c.

Conditions of Sale.—As uſual.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Prize Agents for the Myſore Prize Money give notice that attendance will be given in future on Mondays and Fridays from the hours of ten in the Morning till two in the afternoon at their Office in the Fort. It is requeſted that all claims on them may be made with the leaſt poſſible delay.

JAMES BROWN.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to the Public, for the many favours hitherto conferred upon him in his buſineſs, and acquaints them, that on the firſt of March next, he intends removing to that large and commodious Houſe, adjoining the ſouth end of the Mayor's Court, and which is now fitting up for the purpoſe of an EUROPE SHOP and COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, where all Commiſſions will be executed with the utmoſt punctuality and diſpatch.

N. B. A few cheſts of very fine French Claret, and Vin de Grave, and about thirty dozen of very excellent Madeira, for ſale on Commiſſion; the Madeira at 4 Pagodas per dozen.

TO LETT,
A LOWER ROOMED HOUSE,
IN THE FORT.
Enquire at WADDEL & STEWARTS.

Fort St. George, 28th February, 1794.

The Editor would have remained ſilent as to the Charge imputed to him, in common with the Engliſh Prints, in the *Supplementary Hircarrah* of the 25th Ultimo, until he had fully diſcharged himſelf of what he owed to his Readers, in communicating to them, as amply and ſpeedily, as it had been poſſible, the leading particulars of European Intelligence. But in the various Extracts from the Engliſh Papers, which occupied more than one half of the *laſt Courier*, and in the ſelections from the ſame ſources, which bear ſo great a proportion in the *preſent*, he truſts, that he has acquitted himſelf in the principal, and moſt urgent points of his duty; or, at leaſt, that he has ſhewn a diſpoſition inclining to the diſcharge of it.

If he now meets, earlier than he intended, the charge which is objected to him; his readers, in addition to what he has already obſerved, will advert to the *Hircarrah* of the 4th Inſtant, as the occaſion of his immediate reply. In *that* Print they will not obſerve the oblique glance, the concealed purpoſe, but the direct aim and avowed accuſation; and of ſuch nature and tendency, that rendered a reply indeſpenſible, and required it to be inſtant.

The Indignation felt by the Editor, at the oblique attack, on his ſtatement of European Intelligence, in the Hircarrah of the 25th ult. he expreſſed as he felt it; and perhaps it were not neceſſary to add a word to what he then offered on that attack, as what is contained in the ſucceeding Paper, is a declaration, in terms unequivocal, of the charge previouſly inſinuated through the medium of the Supplementary *Hircarrah*: a refutation, therefore, of the laſt wou'd conſequently include in it, all that it was incumbent on him to oppoſe to what had preceeded. But as it is attempted by the *Hircarrah* to impreſs on the public, that the *Supplement* did not convey any ſeparate Inſinuation, apart from the Engliſh Prints, againſt the Courier, it wou'd ſeem that the Editor of that Print were an unprovoked agreſſor, if he neglected to ſhew the evident application to him of the Paragraphs in the former paper of the 25th.

The *Supplementary Hircarrah* commenting at large on certain of the Public Prints, imported by the laſt Arrival; and after aſcribing to them falſe repreſentations of facts, and unworthy motives for them, concludes with the following Paragraph.

"Difference of political ſentiment muſt be ex-
"pected in different perſons, according to habits
"and connexions. But where ſentiments directly
"oppoſe thoſe which the wiſdom of the State in-
"culcates, and the power ſupports; the gratuitous
"declaration of them, may to ſome appear at leaſt
"not neceſſary. It would however be as unneceſſary
"to comment on them. The *ſyſtem* and *ſpirit* of the
"*Republic of France*, will probably find few ſup-
"porters or advocates among *Engliſhmen*:—who ſe
"King and Parliament will probably neither fear
"nor imitate the *firmneſs or unanimity* of the French
"*Convention*."

If the paragraph foregoing, be in any wiſe connected and dependant on the precedent Paragraphs in the *Supplement* to the *Hircarrah*; it may be denied, but it ſurely cannot be believed, that it hath not reference to the Courier; and if it *hath* reference, whether it be a fair, liberal, or manly application or whether it merit another appellation is left to the moderate and diſpaſſionate to judge.

Leaſt the Reader may not have in recollection the following obſervation, in the Paper of the 25th ultimo, and may not recall to mind the words of the *Courier*, *echoed back* in the concluding ſentence of the above paragraph, extracted from the Hircarrah, and which fixes, in the Editor's conception, the application to the Courier—it is added in corroboration and proof of what he has juſt advanced.

"Although the above loſſes, (it ſhould have
"been printed *loſs*) muſt have been felt ſeverely by
"the *Republic of France*, it is added, that it has
"not occaſioned any material alteration either in
"their *ſyſtem* or *ſpirit*. The *Convention* proceed, as
"it would ſeem, from foreign Prints, with much
"*firmneſs* and *unanimity*."

How far the Inuendo, in the *Hircarrah* now mentioned, is calculated to prejudice the public mind againſt the Courier or the Editor of it, perhaps, cannot be aſcertained; but it doth not ſeem difficult to aſcertain whence it might originate.

In the laſt Hircarrah it is ſaid; that the paragraphs—which are conſidered as applicable to the *Courier* (and, *why* they are ſo conſidered, the Editor has explained)—were pointed to the Engliſh Newſpapers—and no other had been mentioned.—And it is added—

"But the Editors of a Madras print inſiſt on
"*their* ſhare of the charge, (as they think proper
"to call it,) imputed to *them in common* with the
"Engliſh prints."

And again———

"*Qui capit, facit.* If any other print be am-
"bitious of making *common cauſe* with ſuch pub-
"lications, the Editor of this Paper, inſtead of
"diſputing the claim, will aſſiſt to remind the
"Public, how juſtly it is inſiſted on, on the
"part of one publiſhed at Madras."

The *Editor* of the *Courier* is neither embarked, nor ambitious to be *ſuppoſed* to be embarked in a *common cauſe* with the publications, which the Hircarrah has noticed—on the contrary, the ſentiments of the Courier, have ever been contradictory of ſuch a ſuppoſition—and the Editor of the Hircarrah ſhould have known, that they were not joined, but by himſelf, in a *common attack*, and the imputation of being ſo connected, had excited the warm feelings and expreſſions, which appeared in the laſt Courier.

The *Hircarrah* next charges—that the *Courier Extraordinary*, after an account of the ſurrender of *Toulon*, and a ſlight mention of the capture of *Queſnoy*, (which ſlight mention, ſo well as the account of the ſurrender of Toulon, were the only authentic and official Papers to be procured of thoſe Events.)—proceeds to declare, what the Hircarrah terms, its political Creed: and which Creed is ingeniouſly collected from two Paragraphs from the Courier Extraordinary; and forced from their original meaning, to anſwer other purpoſes; and, as theſe Paragraphs are ſhort, the Editor ſubjoins them.

"Although the above loſs muſt have been felt
"ſeverely by the *Republic of France*, it is not ad-
"ded that it had occaſioned any material alteration
"either in their *ſyſtem* or *ſpirit*. The *convention*
"proceeds, as it would ſeem from foreign Prints,
"with much *firmneſs*, and *unanimity*.
"In the Field, the French Army, as heretofore
"demeans, and bears it ſelf with great Gallantry;
"Notwithſtanding diſaſters, which would have
"diſpirited any other European Power."

In the preceeding Paragraphs, the Editor, if there be a need of a Declaration of his intentions? meant alone to explain, however he may have failed in his Explanation—"that no alteration had been
"effected in the Political opinion of the Republic,
"as to their mode of Government or Pretenſions,
"or in their Military Views, by the loſs of Queſ-
"noy and Toulon, and, attending only to the
"object of the war, as it might have been affected
"by thoſe Events, that the Convention was unani-
"mous and firm as to the continuation of it.—And
"with the Soldiery—that the ſame ſpirit of
"hardihood ſtill obtained, though the Misfortunes
"in the field would have diſpirited any other
"power—not intending thereby, what the *Hir-*
"*carrah* would inſinuate. but adverting to the
"enthuſiaſtic & thoughtleſs diſpoſition of the people
"(as contradiſtinguiſhed from other ſober and
"thinking Powers) blind to, and not to be moved
"by diſaſters ſerious in their preſent effect, and
"in their nature eventually ruinous.

If the political opinion of the Courier were to be formed from the Paper in queſtion—the unprejudiced would be able to find in the leading part of it, features, ſtrongly declarative of the principles which long have, and ſtill continue to govern it—in the repreſentation, in the earlieſt and foremoſt place, of the tranquil, proſperous, and happy ſtate of Great Britain—Of the unabated love of the people to their king, of the hope and promiſe of his lengthened reign—of the popularity and influence of the miniſter—of the ready recital of thoſe events, which add luſtre and advantage to the Britiſh Crown. Theſe are, and have been the principles of the *Courier*, during the time which it has remained under the management of the preſent Editor—and as a teſt of his political creed, he refers to the Courier for more than two years back.

If the Editor has not ventured any political opinion, reſpecting the probable end of the War with France—if he hath not arrogantly preſumed to controul, and rule the accounts of Continental actions or events, contained in the Engliſh Prints—by calling this or that, a miſſtatement, as it might ſerve the purpoſe of the hour—it is from a conviction and example, that political inferences may be inconſiderately embraced, and promulgated, with reſpect to an event, which depends ſo much on a variety, and combination of cauſes—and a knowledge, that from the Editor's remote ſituation from the ſcene on which ſuch actions occur, that it could not be poſſible for him to diſcriminate which account is correct, and which overcharged or defective.

The Editor has proceeded thus far in reply to a public charge; and has avoided with caution to intrude further, than what appeared to him neceſſary, in explanation of his public conduct and principles; of any private alluſions, the ſtyle in which the Courier is ſaid by the *Hircarrah*, to have indulged itſelf, the Editor is wholly ignorant, and unconſcious—and he will add, that whatever may have been his feelings, that he hath not at any time made a public print, the vehicle of perſonal invective or reſentment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PETER PLAIN—in our next.

The requiſition of "AN OLD SUBSCRIBER", for the republication of a little Poem, ſome years ſince, inſerted in the Courier, and entitled "*The ſick Dubaſh*"—ſhall be complied with if a copy of the Paper can be found.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

MARCH 7, 1794.

The LIVERPOOL, Captain *Charles Mayo*, arrived yeſterday morning from Prince of Wales's Iſland, which ſhe left on the 22d of February.

From Captain Mayo, we receive the pleaſing intelligence of the ſafety of Bencoolen, Tapanooly, and Pedang—it does not appear that an attack of any kind has been made on thoſe places.

The Reſearch, Captain Maxwell, had arrived at Bencoolen, with Dr. Hartley and the other paſſengers.

The FLORA, Captain Scott, belonging to Penang, and the EUPHRATES Captain Portbury, the latter a Daniſh Veſſel, were taken near Boune on the Coaſt of Pedier, by two French Privateers,—a ſhip and a ſnow. The ſhip did not carry more than eighteen guns.

The above are the only Privateers which have been lately ſeen to the Eaſt-ward—The Dumourier, was ſome time ſince watering at Pulo Verella, but has not been ſince heard of.

The ODDFISH, GRAB SNOW, ſpoke with the WALLAJAH, Captain Beaumont, off the Coaſt of Pedier.

The WALLAJAH had intented to go into Port, for water; if not detered by the intelligence of the two Privateers, which was communicated to her by the GRAB.

ARRIVALS AT PULO PENANG.

The ROSE Captain Richmond, PHOENIX, Moore, SPEKE, Sadlier, VENUS, Elmore, NANCY, and PENANG Grabs, and the YORK, from Manilla—the latter ſailed from Pedang on the 16th ultimo, and the NANCY, and PEDANG on the 19th for Sambas, on the Coaſt of Borneo.

On the 3d inſtant, arrived the Snow MERCURY, *Captain Leech*, from Ganjam. The Mercury is deſcribed as a very complete, and faſt ſailing veſſel, and was built at the above port, from which this is her firſt voyage.

The Fort Lewis, Captain Lindſay, lately arrived from Manilla, ſailed for Bengal on the 2d inſtant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George: 26th February, 1794.
G. O.

The Honorable the Preſident in Council has been pleaſed to reſolve that the Office of Barack-Maſter, under this Preſidency ſhall not in future, be held by one and the ſame Officer, for a longer term than three Years: and that as the four Officers now in charge of this Truſt, have already held it beyond the preſcribed period, they ſhall be removed from it on the 31, day of December 1794 and others appointed in their room.

The Preſident in Council has further reſolved, that the Office of Muſter-Maſter to the Northern, Southern, and Cente Diviſions of the Army, and to the Troops in the Ceded Diſtricts, ſhall be vacated at the expiration of three Years, from the date of the appointment of the reſpective Officers, in General Orders.

Mr. Charles Oram, Aſſiſtant Surgeon to attend Captain Doveton, on his journey to Seringapatam.

Major Brodie appointed to the Command of the Fort and Garriſon of Poonamallie, vice Neſbitt.

Captain Madden of His Majeſty's 52d Regiment appointed to the Command of Trepaſore, vice Brodie.

Although we have had repeated alarms of Privateers being in the Bay, not a ſingle veſſel of that deſcription has been yet aſcertained to have even entered it.

Various conjectures are notwithſtanding formed of the deſtination of the ſeveral veſſels, which we are from undoubted authority, aſſured, have failed from the Iſle of France.

From the Bombay Courier we learn, that hoſtilities are actually commenced by the MARHATTA GOVERNMENT, againſt the piratical Rajah ANGRIA,

The reaſon alledged is, his refuſing to pay the tribute due to the Marhatta States.—Frequent firings have been heard, near his territories—and from the great inequality of the conteſt, the event may be eaſily predicted.

From the ſame authority we learn, that the conteſt between PURSERAM BHOW and the COLAPORE RAJAH ſtill continue, and that the former has been again defeated.

His Majeſty's ſhip Bien Aimé, returned to Bombay Harbour, from her late cruize, on the 14th ultimo.

A Dingey has arrived at Bombay from Muſcat, and brings certain information of the Antelope Packet, and Princeſs Royal, Cruizer, being in ſafety there, and in waiting for the overland Packet, which was hourly expected.

Accounts from Calicut, ſtate the Coaſt of Malabar, from Anjengo upwards, to be entirely freed of the Privateers, which lately infeſted it.

The ſhip Windſor, Captain Hall, ſailed from Bombay for Madras, on the 12th ultimo.

PASSENGERS.

Captain Boye, Mr. Hodgſon,
AND
Mr. Mack, *Aſſiſtant Surgeon*.

The cultivation of the SUGAR CANE, we are informed, is about to be attempted on the Iſland of Salſette, near Bombay; that an undertaking ſo truly laudable, may have the happieſt iſſue, and completion, is our ſincereſt wiſh and hope.

The fortifications, at Prince of Wales's Iſland, have undergone a cloſe inſpection, and have been ſtrengthened where ſuppoſed to be defective, and the whole Iſland is reported, to be in the moſt reſpectable ſtate of defence: we may alſo add, in a ſtate of progreſſive improvement, and internal, increaſing proſperity.

RICE—is riſing in the market, though ſlowly—we underſtand, that Captain Court, of the Boddam, has ſold his cargo at a very advanced price.

ATTACK OF CHITTAGONG.

Accounts from Chittagong have been received within theſe few days, bringing the intelligence of a numerous body of Burmahs, or Mugs, to the amount of 10,000, having made an irruption into that province, and encamped within the Company's territory, where they have fortified their camp, with intrenchments, and other defences.

We underſtand, that the above hoſtile proceeding of the Burmahs, has been accompanied with a demand, that nearly 2000 men, whom they name and deſcribe, and alledge to be defaulters, that have taken ſhelter under the Company's protection, ſhall be delivered up to them; and until this requiſition ſhall be complied with, they expreſs their determination not to move from their preſent encampment.

In conſequence of the preceeding intelligence a detachment, conſiſting of the 3d European Battalion, and two battalions of Sepoys, and a detachment of Artillery, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Erſkine, is ordered to proceed immediately to Chittagong.—The two battalions of Sepoys marched yeſterday morning, from Barrackpore, and are to continue their rout by land, with the utmoſt expedition. The 3d European Battalion, and detachment of Artillery, embark to morrow morning, on board the boats, ready for their conveyance, and proceed to Chittagong, through the Sunder-bunds.

Orders were received at Dacca, on Friday laſt, directing the 5th battalion of Native Infantry, commanded by Captain Green, to hold itſelf in readineſs, to march at the ſhorteſt notice on particular ſervice. Their deſtination is underſtood to be for Chittagong, to reinforce Captain Rayne's battalion, at preſent at that ſtation.

The Burmahs, who have lately made an incurſion on the Company's Eaſtern frontier, are ſaid to have with them a number of European arms, ordnance and firelocks. They are accompanied by ſome Frenchmen, who direct their operations, and who are ſuppoſed, to have been inſtrumental in prompting them to adopt their preſent unwarrantable meaſures. But from whatever cauſes they have originated, the arrival of the reſpectable force, now moving to that quarter will effect the reſtoration of immediate tranquillity.

[*Aſiatic Mirror, 19th Feb.*

LORD MACARTNEY.

Recent accounts from China, received by way of Prince of Wales's Iſland mention, that Lord Macartney and his ſuite had arrived from Pekin at Canton. We are not enabled to give the particulars of his Lordſhip's reception at the Imperial Court, ſo fully or ſo accurately as we had expected; but we can ſtate the ſubſtance of the intelligence now received, and which may be depended on as authentic.

Lord Macartney, on his arrival at Pekin, found that the Emperor was at his favourite reſidence, about an 150 miles diſtant from the capital, and near the borders of Tartary. Thither his Lordſhip and ſuite were conducted. The country through which they paſſed in this journey, is deſcribed as of uncommon beauty and richneſs: far ſurpaſſing all others that they had ever viſited, in the luxuriance of its ſoil, the ſuperiority of its cultivation, and ſtill more in the aſtoniſhing multitudes by which it is peopled.—Crouded towns and villages every where intercepted the view, and the appearance of unuſual wealth and proſperity, inceſſantly met the eye.

On arriving at the Imperial reſidence, his Lordſhip was introduced; and moſt graciouſly received: and the rich and numerous preſents, that he carried with him, met with a flattering acceptance. The utmoſt reſpect and attention was ſhewn to Lord Macartney, and to every individual of his ſuite. His Lordſhip had the honor of repeated interviews; and previous to his taking leave, he was loaded with preſents of immenſe value: and although the more eſtimable, and greater part of theſe, were intended as a national return for the public preſents, ſent from England, to the Emperor, yet no part of his Lordſhip's ſuite was forgotten, not only the Gentlemen who accompanied him, but preſents were alſo prepared, and ſent for the officers and men belonging to the Lion and Hindoſtan; and allowing their complement to extend to 600, the preſents deſtined to them, amount, on a moderate calculation, to the value of about 30 guineas a man.

With reſpect to the great National object, which this Embaſſy had in view, we are ſorry to learn, that it has not been attended with all the ſucceſs, that was either wiſhed for or expected. The Emperor profeſſed himſelf diſpoſed to encourage the commercial intercourſe between Great Britain, and the Empire of China; and to remedy certain grievances that were complained of. A Mandarin of the higheſt dignity was diſpatched as viceroy to Canton, with full powers and inſtructions to adviſe with the Engliſh Supracargoes, and to free their trade from a number of incumbrance with which it has hitherto been loaded. The Emperor however, poſitively declined to admit an Engliſh Embaſſador or Reſident at the Court of Pekin; nor would he accede to the requiſition that the Engliſh ſhould be allowed to form a permanent ſettlement in any part of his dominions; or even to enlarge the conditions on which foreigners are permitted to reſide at Canton.

Lord Macartney at the date of the above advices was preparing to embark on board the Lion, in which ſhip his Lordſhip propoſed to return immediately to Europe.

[*Aſiatic Mirror.*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE EDWARD.

On Tueſday the 11th of April laſt, Joſeph Draper, of the Royal Fuzileers, whoſe execution had been reſpited to that day, for conſpiracy, againſt his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, at Quebec, was ſolemnly led, with his coffin, &c. to the fatal field, where he was in no other expectation, than to be launched into eternity:—But ſuch was the change of fate, by the following addreſs, pronounced by his Royal Highneſs, which muſt ever do honour to his feelings:

"Draper, you have now reached the awful period, when a few moments would carry you into the immediate preſence of the Supreme Being. You muſt be conſcious of the enormity of your guilt, and that you have not the leaſt right to expect mercy. I, as your commanding Officer, am entirely prevented making any application, whatever, in your favour; there being, from various circumſtances of the caſe, not one opening that could juſtify me in that ſtation to take ſuch a ſtep: however, as the ſon of your Sovereign, whoſe great prerogative is the diſpenſation of mercy, I feel myſelf fortunately enabled to do that which, as your Colonel, the indiſpenſible laws of Military diſcipline rendered it impoſſible for me even to think of. In this ſituation, therefore, I have preſumed to apply to the King's Repreſentative here for your pardon; and I am happy to be authoriſed to inform you, that my interceſſion has been ſucceſsful.—Major General Clarke, in conſequence of my warm prayers and entreaties, has had the goodneſs, by his acquieſcence with my wiſhes, to enable me to prove both to you and the public, that although your atrocious machinations were chiefly directed againſt my perſon, I am the firſt to forgive you myſelf, and to obtain for you his Majeſty's mercy. May you take warning by this awful ſcene and ſo conduct yourſelf, that by the remainder of your life, you may atone for your paſt crimes, and that I may not hereafter have occaſion to repent having now been your advocate."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

IN the 10th Paragraph of the 14th Chapter of Halheds tranſlation of the Hindoo Laws, it is enacted that for certain Offences, a fine of *Cowries* ſhall be levied.

Cowries are always imported into Bengal, I believe, and principally from the Maldiva and other Iſlands, as the Laws, in which theſe ſhells are mentioned, bear the Character of remote antiquity, I ſhould be much obliged to you, or to any of your Correſpondents, for ſome account of the Earlieſt known Connection, by means of Navigation, between Bengal and other Countries.

I am Sir,
Your Conſtant Reader,
G. L.

BENGAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Colonel William Popham, having returned to the ſervice on this Eſtabliſhment, by the permiſſion of the Honorable Court of Directors, he is entitled according to the reſolution of the Governor General in Council, on the 29th of Auguſt, 1790, to the rank of Colonel in the Army, and in the Infantry, from the 7th of December, 1793, immediately below Colonel William Jones, and above Colonel George Burrington; and the Secretary is directed to give orders, that a Commiſſion may be prepared for Colonel Popham accordingly.

Major Alexander Kid, having reſigned the office of Surveyor General,

Reſolved, that Lieutenant Robert Colebrooke be appointed to it.

STRASBOURG, *Aug.* 27.

General Beauharnois having inſiſted on his diſmiſſion from the Chief Command of the Army of the *Rhine*, the Repreſentatives of the People, Ruamps and Milhaud, have ſuſpended him from his Military employments; and he has been ordered to retire 20 leagues from the Frontiers. Landremont replaces him proviſionally.

The town of Samelitre has been put in a ſtate of ſiege. It is ſuppoſed that the deſign of the enemy, a part of whoſe troops occupy the foreſt of Bienenwald, oppoſite the lines of Weiſſembourg, is to attack the army of the Republic, in making an attack on the ſide of Bitche, or to force it by that manœuvre to abandon its poſition.

VIENNA, *Aug.* 29.

It is reported here, that His Imperial and Royal Highneſs the Arch-Duke Charles, Governor-General of the Auſtrian Netherlands, will be married to a Britiſh Princeſs.

Field Marſhal Count Ferraris, who has been appointed Vice-Preſident of the Aulic Council of War, preſented a plan for the future operations of the War, immediately after his arrival from Valenciennes,

His Majeſty, at the requeſt of the States of the Netherlands, has reſolved to raiſe a Guard of Netherlanerds. This new Corps will be completely raiſed by January 1794: it is to conſiſt of two diviſions, one of which will conſtantly be at Vienna, and the other at Bruſſels. The Prince de Ligne and Count Clairfait, are to be the two Commanding Captains of theſe Guards.

By ſpecial command of his Majeſty, the Hungarian regiments are forthwith to be ſtationed in the Netherlands, and the Belgians in Hungary.

Some Swiſs Cantons have offered the Emperor a free corps of between 200 and 300 men.—The men are all to be Swiſs, and will chiefly conſiſt of ſoldiers belonging to the Swiſs regiments, formerly in the ſervice of the Court of France.

Count Van Hazfeld, Miniſter of State and Finance, is ſo dangerouſly ill, that his recovery is deſpaired of.

The recruiting in Hungary continues without interruption. The Emperor has ſent a letter to the Chancellor of Hungary, aſſuring him, in the moſt gracious expreſſions, of his ſatisfaction with the conduct of the Hungarian troops.

FRANKFORT, *Sept.* 3.

According to the returns made by General Wurmſer, the loſs of the Allied Army in the cannonade of the 27th of Auguſt, amounts to 64 killed, 134 wounded, and 14 miſſing.

The Pruſſians are throwing up entrenchments on the height of Kloſterberg, ſituate, at the diſtance of one league from Homburg, in the Dutchy of *Duex Ponts*; and the general attack to be made upon the French is ſaid to be deferred till the arrival of the corps of General Knobelldorf from the Netherlands.

The five battalions of Heſſians, beſides the Dragoon-Guards of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, marched yeſterday by this City to Hanau. As ſoon as they ſhall have received their new regimentals, they will join the army of the Duke of York.

General Von Gymenich, formerly Commandant of Mentz, has circulated a written defence reſpecting the ſurrender of that place in 1792. This General maintains, that without a garriſon of at leaſt 5000 men, and without troops on the iſlets of the Rhine, that City could not reſiſt 24 hours.

On the 27th ultimo, the Alarm-bells were rang in all the Villages af Alſace; National Guards from the interior parts of France ſurſounded the Villiages and Hamlets, and forced all the men from the age of 15 to 60, to repair towards Landau.

STATE PAPERS.

The following note has been delivered by the Britiſh *Chargé d' Affaires* to the Swediſh Miniſtry, relative to the Trade and Navigation, during the preſent War:

"The underſigned *Chargé d' Affaires* of His BRITANNIC MAJESTY, is charged to communicate to the Government of His SWEDISH MAJESTY, a copy of the Orders given by HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY, in his Privy Council, relative to certain points of the Trade of Nations, during the preſent War.

"The Swediſh Miniſtry will not fail to obſerve, that the rule preſcribed by this regulation, is more favourable to Sweden, than the Treaty which ſubſiſts between both Courts; as in this Treaty, all the proviſions which the Enemy is furniſhed with, are expreſsly declared to be contraband, and, as ſuch, are ſubject to confiſcation. The exception made in the ſame Ordnance to the advantage of Sweden, reſpecting the blocked-up harbours, is founded upon that ſame Treaty, with the principles of which the fixed regulations are perfectly conſonant. It can ſurely never have been intended by this Treaty, to grant full liberty to the Ships of Neutral Powers, of renewing their attempt to enter the blocked-up harbours with all ſafety, till they ſhould ſucceed in their entrance: it has only been intended not to condemn them for a firſt attempt.

"His MAJESTY has no doubt, but the Swediſh Court will be ſenſible of the attention which His BRITANNIC MAJESTY paid on this occaſion to the intereſts of Sweden—an attention of which this preſent communication furniſhes a genuine proof. His MAJESTY therefore expects, that the Swediſh Government will take care to anſwer this ſcrupulous conduct, by the ſtricteſt obſervance of the exiſting Treaty, and by forbidding, agreeable to the ſtipulation of Article 13th, to carry any ſhips, veſſels, effects or goods belonging to Britiſh Subjects, which may have been captured by the Enemy, into its harbours or dominions; and that, in caſe the Enemy ſhould bring up, in the ſaid harbours or dominions, any ſhips, veſſels, effects, or goods, belonging to Britiſh Subjects, the Swediſh Government will not permit their being ſold in thoſe harbours, nor in any other place belonging to Sweden; but that it will take care, that the commander of the Ship, as well as the Seamen and Paſſengers, and all Britiſh Priſoners, who may be carried thither, be ſet at liberty; and that the Enemy's ſhips be not permitted to remain in thoſe harbours, but orders given to them for their immediate departure.

(Signed) "KEENE."

The following Anſwer of the Swediſh Court to that of Great Britain, has been delivered by the Swediſh *Chargé d' Affaires* at London:

"His Royal Highneſs the DUKE REGENT of SWEDEN, informed of the contents of the Note which the *Chargé d' Affaires* of HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY at *Stockholm* delivered on the 25th ultimo, by order of His ſaid MAJESTY, to His Excellency Baron VON SPARKE, High Chancellor of the Kingdom, has given orders to the Underſigned *Chargé d' Affaires*, of His SWEDISH MAJESTY, at the Court of London, to declare to the Miniſters of His BRITANNIC MAJESTY, by this preſent Official Note, that His Royal Highneſs the DUKE, has obſerved with undeſcribable pleaſure, that he has not been diſappointed in the opinion which he entertained of the equitable ſentiments of the Britiſh Court, and of its ſcrupulouſneſs in the obſervance of thoſe Treaties, which are not leſs faithfully fulfilled in all points on the part of Sweden.

The Underſigned has therefore been moſt expreſsly charged by His Royal Highneſs the DUKE REGENT, to give the ſtrongeſt aſſurances on his part, that not only the moſt vigorous orders will be given, in this reſpect, from His MAJESTY, but that His Royal Highneſs will make it a duty, to ſeize all opportunities to give to the KING of GREAT BRITAIN, proofs of the friendſhip, which His HIGHNESS feels for His MAJESTY, and of his deſire of cultivating and cementing the harmony and good underſtanding, which ſubſiſts between both Courts.

(Signed) BERGSTEDT.

BERNE—*Aug.* 15.

A Camp is formed under the walls of this city. It has been attempted to make it believed, that it was only for the uſual exerciſe of the artillery; but it was ſuddenly formed, after a conference with the Imperial Envoy. Since its formation, the Agents of Deſpotiſm have ſhewn the utmoſt joy. It conſiſts of two thouſand men, both Infantry and Artillery, whoſe numbers augment daily; there are in it forty pieces of cannon, and it is to be augmented with forty more. Nobody is allowed to go into the Arſenal, where cartridges are making, to increaſe the number of thoſe that were made laſt winter. In this Canton, as well as in *Fribourg* and *Soleure*, tents, and every preparation for War is made.

The Swiſs Cantons will not act, till after the approaching deſcent of his SARDINIAN MAJESTY, who has fourteen Battalions on *Mount Cenis*, and as many upon *Mount St. Bernard*.

Citizen BARTHELEMI is amuſed with the aſſurances of Neutrality, in order to gain time. *Geneva* will be the rendezvous of the *Sardinians* and *Swiſs*, who will march to the aſſiſtance of *Lyons*.

LORD HOOD's FLEET.

The following is a correct liſt of the Britiſh Fleet, under Lord Hood, in the Mediterranean.

SHIPS	GUNS	COMMANDERS.
Bedford	74	R. Mann,
Ardent	64	R. Sutton,
Agamemnon	64	H. Fulſon,
Princeſs Royal	98	R. A. S. C. Goodall, J. C. Purvis,
Berwick	74	Sir J. Collins,
Egmont	74	A. Dickſon,
Britannia	100	V. A. W. Hotham, J. Holloway,
Illuſtrious	74	J. Frederick,
Courageux	74	W. Waldegrave,
Captain	74	S. Reeve,
Victory	100	Vice Admiral Lord Hood, Sir Hyde Parker, J. Knight,
Leviathan	74	H. S. Conway,
Coloſſus	74	M. Pole,
Terrible	74	S. Lutwidge,
Windſor Caſtle	98	V. A. P. Coſby, Sir T. Bayard,
Robuſt	74	G. K. Elphinſtone,
Fortitude	74	W. Young,
St. George	98	R. A. J. Gell, J. Foley,
St. Albans	64	J. Vaſhon,
Romney	50	W. Paget,
Alcide	74	R. Linzee.

Dolphin (Store Ship) 44 Guns.

FRIGATES.

L'Aigle	36	Iris	32
Maleager	36	Tartar	28
Juno	32	Nemeſis	28
Caſtor	32	Camel	24
Aquilon	32	Amphitrite	24
Mermaid	32	Speedwell	16
Leda	32	Tiſiphone Cutter	12
Loweſtoffe	32	Weazle Cutter	12

Conflagration (Fire Ship). Vulcan (Fire Ship).

NOOTKA SOUND.

The following diſagreeable information was received at the Secretary of State's office, from Nootka Sound in Auguſt laſt:

A Lieutenant in the Britiſh Navy, Mr. Hergeſt, accompanied by Mr. Gooch, the Aſtronomer, went on ſhore among the natives (who are deſcribed by Mr. Mears, as a very quiet inoffenſive people,) and from that deſcription having a confidence in them, they went unarmed; the ſavages, however, had no ſooner got them in their poſſeſſion, than they fell upon them, and moſt inhumanly murdered them. An armed party were ſent from the ſhip (the Dædalus,) but too late to be of any ſervice; as the two unfortunate gentlemen were already murdered, and the horrid ſavages were preparing to broil and eat them. Other accounts ſtate this cruel inſtance to have happened at Woakou, one of the Sandwich Iſlands.

Authentic accounts from this ſettlement, dated September 21, 1792, ſtate, that at that time the Spaniards were ſtill in poſſeſſion of Nootka, and had not given any notice of an intention to ſurrender it; in conſequence of which, the Chatham brig was about to return home. A ſtore ſhip had arrived there with proviſions for three years; and the Diſcovery, which reached the Coaſt the latter end of April, 1792, was expected to return home in four or five years.

The Governor, who had been there for ſome time, was going away. A Spaniſh frigate remained to protect the ſettlement, where there were then eight veſſels, Engliſh, Spaniſh, American, and Portugueſe.

OSTEND—*Sept.* 16.

In my laſt, I informed you of what had paſſed in this part of the world, after the DUKE of YORK retreated from *Dunkirk*. I have now the pleaſure of aſſuring you, that things wear a much more agreeable aſpect than when I then wrote. We underſtand here, that the PRINCE of SAXE-COBOURG is upon his march to join the Army of the DUKE of YORK, and that he has proceeded as far as *Bouvines*, on his road for that propoſe. This, and the different ſucceſſes of Gen. BEAULIEU, have given our People the higheſt ſpirits. The latter, it is alſo ſaid here, has ſucceſsfully attacked the French at *Menin*, driven them from that place, and taken poſſeſſion of it.

The DUKE of York has marched to form a junction with the PRINCE of SAXE-COBOURG.

The cauſe of the defeat of the Dutch is not known; but it is certain that the PRINCE of ORANGE has aſſembled the greateſt part of his Army near *Oudenarde*, to wait, as it is ſaid, the orders of the DUKE of YORK.

The emigration to America from the ports of Belfaſt and Londonderry this year, has been immenſe, and ſtill continues.

The Heſſian troops which have been ſtationed about Mentz, marched towards Hanau and its environs to get freſh cloaths. Four thouſand of them, in the pay of England, will march to the Netherlands. Thoſe Heſſians who are with the army of General WURMSER, will remain there a Contingent of the Empire.

By the laſt accounts from Deuxponts, we learn, that the Duke of BRUNSWICK, with his corps, was ſtill ſtationed at Pirmaſentz.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Of the operations of the Imperial and Royal army ſtationed on the Upper Rhine, under the command of General Count Wurmſer.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.

ACCORDING to the orders given laſt night, General HOTZE ſent by day-break the third Sclavonian Battalion, under the command of Colonel KOATSHOVITH, with a Squadron of the Huſſars of *Arch-Duke-Leopold*, down the mountains, to occupy the Heights behind *Bergzabern*, in order to facilitate the communication of PRINCE WALDECK's Column with Gen. HOTZE's own.

The Battalion had no ſooner taken poſſeſſion of the Heights, than the Enemy, with a ſtrong detachment, advanced from the border of the wood towards *Bergzabine*, attacked the Sclavonians with great impetuoſity. The latter made a valiant reſiſtance during one hour and an half: but PRINCE WALDECK having detached thither one Battalion of *Kaiter*, and a Diviſion of *Sekler*, with a Troop of *Waldeck* Dragoons, they charged the Enemy's right flank, and forced them to retreat.

About noon the Enemy commenced a ſtrong cannonade upon the left wing of the ſecond Column under PRINCE WALDECK, and likewiſe upon the advanced poſts of the right wing of the third Column. This cannonade was covered by a ſtrong Column of Cavalry; but it ſoon appeared that it was a falſe attack; while a Column of 20,000 men advanced from the Camp of *Weiſſembourg*, and attacked in the moſt violent manner the right flank and centre of the ſecond Column, with their large train of heavy ordnance. Major General BRUNNER, who commanded the right wing of this Column upon which the main attack was directed, returned the Enemy's cannonade with the beſt ſucceſs, and maintained his ground, in ſpite of the violence of the Enemy's uncommon and terrible cannonade, which laſted from one o'clock in the afternoon till ſix o'clock in the evening.

PRINCE WALDECK ſupported Major General BRUNNER, with two battalions of Infantry, and four Diviſions of Cavalry; while four battalions and three Diviſions reſtrained the Enemy in front. Four times did the latter attempt to puſh forward, under the ſhelter of their numerous artillery; but they were repulſed each time with conſiderable loſs: and when they made the ſecond attack, three Diviſions of *Waldeck* Dragoons had the good fortune to take in flank a train of flying artillery, and to carry off one eight pounder; while the Diviſion of *Erdoedy* Huſſars, under the command of Major SZENI, frequently found occaſion to cut down a great nomber of the Enemy, and to make ſeveral priſoners.

At the ſame time General MEZAROS endeavoured to ſupport the left wing of the ſecond Column by ſeveral manœuvres, in order to weaken the Enemy's force: he ſent Lieutenant Col. PIATSCHEGG, with one Diviſion of *Erdoedy* Huſſars, to take the Enemy in flank, and Lieutenant DILL, with the horſe artillery under a ſtrong eſcort, was ordered to take poſt upon the ravin between *Frekenfeld* and *Minifield*. The attack of Lieut. Col. PIATSCHEGG, and the well directed, fire of Lieut. DILL, had ſo good an effect, that the Enemy, who were in other reſpects ſeveral times repulſed by the right wing, were alſo obliged to retreat from the left towards *Weiſſembourg* with conſiderable loſs. While this was going forward, General MIZAROS advanced with his whole Column, took poſt on the Enemy's ground, and occupied the Height of *Freckenfeld*, in ſuch a manner, that he cloſed his left wing near *Scheid*, upon the *Bienenwald*, and his right on the ravin of *Dierbach*. PRINCE WALDECK; who gave on this occaſion freſh proofs of his reſolute conduct and prudent ſkill as a Commander, cannot ſufficiently praiſe the conduct of Major General BRUNNER and Col. ROSALMINT of *Kaiſer*. The Prince alſo admires the coolneſs and ſteady countenance of the Troops, who ſtood the moſt violent cannonade in a manner which exceeded his expectations.

The Enemy's loſs amounted to 900 men killed and wounded, 22 made priſoners, and one eight pounder taken.

On our part we had 18 men killed, including the ſecond Lieutenant SCHMALZER of *Kaiſer* Infantry, and one horſe; and 71 men, including Lieutenant DENAYER and Enſign KOSCHER, both of *Kaiſer* Infantry, beſides two horſes, wounded.

With the fourth and fifth Column every thing was quiet.

(To be continued)

MARRIAGES.

From the Europe Papers.

Paul Benfield, Eſq. to Miſs Swinburne.
Sir Henry Coſby, to Miſs Elliot.
Alexander Brodie Eſq. to Miſs Weymes.
Major Dirom, to Miſs Paiſley.
Capt. Auſten, 36th Regiment to Miſs Huſſey.
George Clerk, Eſqr. to Miſs Rochfort.

DEATHS.

Lately at Tanjore, Thomas Pearce, Eſqr. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service.
Capt. Botterell, of the Royal Navy.
Hon. L. G. Sutherland, ſon of Earl Gower.
Thomas Hankey, Eſqr.

CHARLOTTE CORDE.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF HER TRIAL, AND EXECUTION.

PARIS, JULY, 14.

Marat is no more! He periſhed by the hand of a woman. Yeſterday evening this monſter of iniquity was aſſaſſinated while in the bath, by a woman who had come from the interior of France for the purpoſe of executing this deed; and after ſhe was arreſted ſhe gloried in it, and declared that ſhe would die with pleaſure after having rid the world of a *Monſter!*—As ſoon as the account of his death tranſpired, the Section of the Theatre Francois beat the general, and put itſelf under arms.

She continued to diſplay the ſame ſpirit of heroic firmneſs and reſolution to the laſt moment of her life. Being aſked by her Judges, who were her accomplices? ſhe anſwered, "I have none—no perſon has prompted me to perform the good action which I have done, and if people will but take pains to examine into all the events preceding and ſubſequent to the death of Marat, they will be eaſily convinced that a true Republican ſoul like mine could ſolely be excited by her own impulſe, to free her country from its moſt dangerous enemy."

Fauchet, the accuſed Member of the Convention, was afterwards confronted with her in court; his bewildered monaſtic look formed a moſt ſingular contraſt with the figure which the reſolute Charlotte Cordé made. Being aſked if Fauchet had not introduced her into the Tribune of the Convention? ſhe flatly denied the charge, ſaying, "I did not eſteem him enough for that: I have known him at Caen, as you may know any man that paſſes by you in the ſtreets."

Sentence of death was at length pronounced on her, and ſhe ſuffered execution with the ſame courage. She refuſed the aſſiſtance of a Prieſt in her laſt moments.

The following intereſting particulars of the trial and execution of this heroic woman, for the aſſaſſination of the infamous Marat, are related by an Engliſh Gentlemen who was an eye witneſs thereof:

Her appearance at the Revolutionary Tribunal ſtruck each perſon with reſpectable awe, and the idea of her as an aſſaſſin was removed from every mind. The Accuſateur Public having aſked her for what reaſon ſhe had committed this reſolute act of murder, ſhe replied with a ſtoic calmneſs—"I came to Paris to glorify myſelf by this deed; to deliver my country from a conſpiring monſter, and to ſtop the wound his attrocious hands had opened."

Accuſateur Public. Are you not aſhamed to become a common criminal for aſſaſſination?

Madam Cordé. It is a crime to have committed murder, but no diſgrace to aſcend the ſcaffold for this act.

Accuſateur Public. Do you recognize this ſanguinary dagger?

Madam Cordé. I bought that myſelf in the Palais Royal, and remember it well; it is the ſame I plunged into his heart—and am ſatisfied.

The place of execution was much thronged, and the moſt feeling minds were excited to behold the Amazon courage of this unhappy lady in her laſt moments.—It was with much difficulty ſhe arrived at the ſcaffold. The fiſh-women, and others belonging to the markets, were near tearing her to pieces. The Gens d'Armes and horſe of the Republic prevented this horrid act, by galloping up with lifted ſabres.

Madame Cordé aſcended the ſcaffold with intrepidity. She appeared ſerene and reconciled to death. She pulled off her bonnet and handkerchief herſelf, but recoiled when the executioner went to bind her legs, and ſaid, "Are you ſo bad as to expoſe me here?" He anſwered, "No, it is to bind you." "Do it then," ſhe replied with firmneſs.

The corpſe of Madame Cordé was buried in the Church-yard of St. Magdelaine, near the grave of Louis XVI. ſhe having been executed in the ſame Section with that unfortunate Monarch.

Letter addreſſed to Barbaroux, one of the proſcribed deputies of the Convention of Caen, by Charlotte Corde, the exterminatrix of Marat.

CITIZEN,

You deſired a narrative of my journey, and I ſhall not paſs over the ſmalleſt anecdote. Arrived at Paris, I went to lodge in Rue des Vieux Auguſtines, in the Hotel de Providence. I then waited on Duperret, your friend; and I do not know how the Committee of General Safety could learn that I had a conference with Duperret. You know the firmneſs of ſoul which the latter is poſſeſſed of: he anſwered the truth; I confirmed his depoſition by my own; there is nothing againſt him; but his firmneſs is a crime. I own I was under apprehenſion. I perſuaded him to go and join you, but he is too headſtrong; I reſolved, therefore, upon the execution of my project.

Fauchet (could you believe it?) is in priſon as my accomplice—he who did not know that I exiſted; but they are hardly contented that they have but an inſignificant woman to ſacrifice to the MANES of the GREAT MAN. Pardon, ye men!—that name diſgraces your ſpecies: it was a ferocious beaſt which was going to conſume the reſt of France with the fire of civil war, Now, long live Peace! Thanks to Heaven; he was not born a Frenchman.

Four Members of the National Convention were at my firſt interrogatory. Chabot looked like a madman, Legendre ſuſpected to have ſeen me at his houſe in the morning: I never thought of this man: I believe his reſources are not great enough for him to become the Tyrant of his country; and I did not preſume to puniſh every body. All theſe who ſaw me for the firſt time, pretended to have known me long ago.

I believe the laſt words of Marat* have been printed; but, truſt me, he uttered none.

But theſe are the laſt words he addreſſed to me, after I had given him all your names, beſides thoſe of the Adminiſtrators of Calvados who are at Evreux—He told me, to conſole me, that "IN A FEW DAYS HE WOULD HAVE YOU ALL GUILLOTINED AT PARIS." Theſe latter words decided his fate.* If the Department lays up his carcaſe facing that of St. Fargeau, it may have thoſe words engraven in golden letters. I ſhall give you no particulars of this great event; the newſpapers will ſpeak of it. I own that what decided me completely, was the courage with which our volunteers enliſtened on Sunday July 7. You remember how I was charmed; and I promiſed myſelf readily to make Petion repent the ſuſpicions, he manifeſted reſpecting my ſentiments. "Would you be ſorry if they were not to depart hence?" ſaid he. In ſhort, I conſidered that ſo many brave men coming to Paris to ſeek the head of one ſingle man, might have miſſed him, or that his death might have entailed deſtruction on many good citizens: he was not worthy of ſo much honour; the buſineſs was quite ſufficient for the hands of a woman. I confeſs that I was obliged to have recourſe to a treacherous artifice, in order to gain admittance to him. I intended, when I left Caen, to have ſacrificed him on the SUMMIT of the Mountain of the Convention; he went no more to the Convention. At Paris, they do not conceive how one uſeleſs woman, whoſe longeſt life would be of no avail, could ſacrifice it in cold blood, to ſave her whole country; I really expected to die at the very inſtant. Men of courage, and really above all praiſe, reſcued me from the fury of thoſe whom I had made wretched. As I was really in cold blood, I ſuffered much at the cries of ſome women.

But ſhe that ſaves her country, never minds what it coſts:—may peace be reſtored as ſoon as I deſire! There is now a great villain laid low, without which we ſhould never have obtained it. I enjoy peace for theſe two days paſt; the happineſs of my country conſtitutes my own. I do not doubt but they will torment my father, who already ſuffers but too much affliction by loſing me.

I informed him lately by a letter, that being afraid of the fire of civil war, I would go over to England: my project then was to remain incog, upon the death of Marat; and I wanted to let the Pariſians vainly trace out my name. I entreat, Citizen, you and your colleagues to defend my parents, if they are moleſted; I never hated but one being, and I have diſplayed my character; thoſe who regret me, will rejoice at finding me enjoy repoſe in the Elyſian Fields with Brutus and ſome Ancients: few are the true Patriots who know how to die for their country; they are moſt of them Egotiſts.

Two light-horſemen have been ſet over me, to keep me from the vapours. I found this very well by day, but not by night. I complained of this indecency: the Committee thought proper to pay no regard to my complaints; I believe this is a ſcheme of Chabot's invention; none but a Capuchin can have ſuch ideas. Adieu.

(Signed) CHARLOTTE CORDE.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,

AND

KING OF POLAND.

The conduct of the RUSSIAN SEMIRAMIS towards Poland, has been long in agitation. As ſhe had the chief hand in promoting STANISLAUS to the Poliſh Throne, ſhe perhaps thought ſhe had thereby contracted a power to leſſen his authority, or diſmember his kingdom, when ſhe thought proper. Indeed, from the day of his advancement, ſhe has been conſtantly embroiling that nation.

The acquaintance between the Empreſs of RUSSIA, and the King of POLAND, began when ſhe was Grand Ducheſs, and he was only Count PONIATOWSKI. The Count had lived ſome time in England, and accompanied Sir CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS, in his embaſſy to Peterſburgh. The Count was ſoon after appointed Envoy, from his own country, to the Court of Ruſſia. During his reſidence in that empire, he attached himſelf to the Grand Ducheſs, and greatly inſinuated himſelf into her favour. She poſſeſſed uncommon talents, and actuated by a boundleſs ambition, (which has never left her) having dethroned her huſband, PETER III. who ſucceeded the Empreſs ELIZABETH, and having inveſted herſelf with the Imperial dignity, ſhe reſolved to eſtabliſh her credit at home, and her importance abroad, by governing the affairs of Poland. Accordingly, connecting herſelf with the late King of PRUSSIA, in ſpite of the efforts of France, Auſtria, and the Saxon Prince, ſhe advanced PONIATOWSKI to the throne, hoping he would co-operate, implicitly in her deſigns.

CATHARINE having ſucceeded in giving a King to Poland, continued to act with authority in the affairs of that kingdom. To render herſelf popular at home, and leſſen the influence of the Catholic Princes amongſt the Poles, ſhe encouraged all thoſe who adhered in the tenets of the Greek Church, or to the principles of the Reformation. This party, known by the appellation of the Diſſidents, formerly enjoyed conſiderable privileges; they had a free exerciſe of their religion, they had voices in the legiſlation, and were inveſted with public offices; but for many years had been deprived of theſe benefits. At the inſtigation of the Czarina, and ſure of the favour of their King, they revived their pretenſions, in 1772, and demanded a reſtoration of their rights. The Catholics took the alarm, the French King fomented the quarrel, and concurred with the Empreſs Queen of Hungary, who having married her favourite daughter to a Saxon Prince, thought, that, by encouraging the diſaffected Catholic party, ſhe might get PONIATOWSKI dethroned, and her ſon-in-law exalted to the Throne.

The whole kingdom was now in commotion, when the Diſſidents, apprehending the ruin of their country, withdrew their claim to any privilege but that of the exerciſe of their religion. CATHARINE would not agree to that, but determined to ſubdue the obſtinacy of the Catholic opponents, and fix the full rights of the Diſſidents. But the King wavering in his conduct, gave himſelf up to the advice of the Princeſs CZARTORINSKES, and, without joining the Confederates, incurred the ſuſpicions of the Czarina, who never forgave him, and will not reſt till he is dethroned, whatever profeſſions ſhe may make.

LATE EARL OF MANSFIELD.

Never did the character of this great, this excellent man, reflect more dignity on human nature, than in the inſtance of the ſubjoined impeachment, of which he was a MANAGER—nor can a greater *contraſt*, be held up for public indignation, than the one lately exhibited; by a certain ſcreaming, virulent ſophiſt.

In the month of March, 1747, he was appointed one of the Managers for the impeachment of *Lord Lovat*, by the Houſe of Commons, and it fell to his lot, to obſerve on the evidence, previous to the Lords giving their judgment.

This taſk he executed with ſo much CANDOUR, MODERATION, and GENTLEMAN LIKE propriety *(ſo different we are ſorry to add, from what has ſince been obſerved in the ſame place)*, that Lord Talbot, at the concluſion of his ſpeech, paid him the following compliment: "The abilities of the learned Manager who juſt now ſpoke, never appeared with greater ſplendour than at this very hour, when his candour, and humanity, has been joined to thoſe great abilities, which have already made him ſo conſpicuous, that I hope one day to ſee him add luſtre, to the dignity of the firſt civil employment of this nation."

Lord Lovat himſelf alſo bore teſtimony to the abilities of his adverſary: "I thought myſelf," ſays his Lordſhip, "very much loaded by one Murray*, who your Lordſhips know, was the bittereſt evidence there was againſt me. I have ſince ſuffered by another Mr. Murray, who, I muſt ſay with pleaſure, is an honor to his country and whoſe eloquence and learning is much beyond, what is to be expreſt by an ignorant man like me. I heard him with pleaſure, though it was againſt me. I have the honor to be his relation, though perhaps he neither knows it nor values it. I wiſh that his being born in the North, may not hinder him from the preferment, that his merit and learning deſerves.

After the *torrents of invective* we have *lately heard*, to the *reproach* of the *national character*, poured forth from the ſame place, it may not be improper, on the preſent occaſion, to inſert the concluſion of Mr Murray's ſpeech.

"I have ſaid thus much to ſhew, that the noble Lord's alledging, he wants aſſiſtance or has not his witneſſes, may be of more ſervice to him, than any aſſiſtance or witneſſes he could have; and to ſhew, that the Commons have not taken upon themſelves this proſecution, to lay the noble Lord at the bar under any diſadvantages in his defence. From the witneſſes who have been examined, the caſe muſt appear to your Lordſhips, ſuch as no advantages could have enabled him to get the better of.

There are many circumſtances which induced them to ſingle out this proſecution; many circumſtances of a public, many of a peculiar nature. I am almoſt tempted to mention ſome of them;—but, in part, they have occurred to your Lordſhips in the courſe of the examination; and I refrain, left I ſhould drop any thing *that might tend to inflame*. Every thing of that ſort has by every body been carefully avoided upon this occaſion. That *Ciceronian eloquence*, as he calls it, from *principles* of *juſtice* and *humanity*, has not been uſed againſt him. Every gentleman who has ſpoke on this trial, has made it a rule to himſelf to urge nothing againſt the priſoner, but *plain facts* and *poſitive evidence*, without aggravation. They have addreſſed themſelves to your *judgment* and not to your *paſſions*. I dare ſay, your Lordſhips have obſerved, that though the evidence, given conſiſts of a variety of facts; ſome more directly affecting the noble Lord, others leſs, and ſome perhaps, not affecting him at all; neither in the ſumming up the evidence, nor in what I have now troubled your Lordſhips with, has any thing been mentioned as direct evidence againſt him, which is not ſo. Circumſtances which only tend to corroborate, have been mentioned in that light; and evidence which no way affects him, has not been repeated or obſerved upon at all.

"My Lords, the whole is now before your Lordſhips: it is your province to make the concluſion which ought to be drawn from the premiſes."

* One of the evidence againſt him.

PARIS CORN-MARKET.

Deſcribed by Mr. Young, F. R. S.

The *Halle aux Bleds*, or corn market "is a vaſt rotunda, the roof entirely of wood, upon a new principle of carpentry, to deſcribe which would require plates and long explanations; the gallery is 150 yards round, conſequently the diameter is as many feet. It is as light as if ſuſpended by the fairies. In the ground area, wheat, peaſe, beans, and lentiles, are ſtored and ſold: in the ſurrounding diviſions flour, on wooden ſtands. You paſs by ſtaircaſes doubly winding within each other, to ſpacious apartments for rye, barley, oates, &c. The whole is ſo well planned, and ſo admirably executed, that I know of no public building that exceeds it in either France or England. And if an appropriation of parts to the conveniences wanted, and an adaption of every circumſtance to the end required, in union with that elegance which is conſiſtent with uſe, and that magnificence which reſults from ſtability and duration, are the criteria of public edifices, I know nothing that equals it. It has but one fault, and that is ſituation; it ſhould have been upon the banks of the river, from the conveniency of unloading barges without land-carriage."

THE HOLY VIAL.

"THE Holy Vial, la Sainte Ampoulle, Sancta Ampulla, formerly made uſe of in the auguſt ceremony of crowning the Kings of France, was kept in the ancient and venerable Abbey of St. Remi at Rheims.

Tradition pretends, that this Vial filled with oil, deſcended from heaven for the baptiſm of Clovis, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, in the year 496. It was formerly brought in great ceremony from the Abbey of St. Remi, to the Metropolitan Church of Rheims, by four men of rank, who were ſtiled the Hoſtages of the Holy Vial, preceded by the Abbot of the Convent, where it was depoſited upon the High Altar, and the oil contained in it, applied to anoint the breaſt, the hands, and the head of the new ſovereign.

The Vial, which was of agate, encircled in a caſe of gold fillagree, was worn by the Abbot round his neck, when he carried it in proceſſion to the cathedral of Rheims. The day after their coronation, the Kings of France uſed to viſit the tomb of St. Remi, in the convent of his name; and after having heard maſs, uſed to proceed to the great court of the Abbey, and *touch for the Evil!!!*

CALCUTTA POLICE.

If we may Judge of the benefits which the public are likely to derive from the recent appointment of Juſtices, by the effects already produced, and the diligence of the Gentlemen, in the diſcharge of their duty, Calcutta promiſes to become very ſhortly no wiſe inferior to the beſt regulated cities of Europe;—the native ſervants already ſeem ſenſible of it by their diligence and attention to their duties, in a degree not till lately perceptible.

Among the benefits derived from the new alterations in the Police, was the releaſe of a number of miſerable wretches, confined in the priſon of the *Court of Conſcience* for months paſt, and for trifling ſums.

PILOT SERVICE.

The complaints which have ſo long ſubſiſted againſt the management of the Pilot Service, have we learn, attracted the moſt ſerious attention of Government, and meaſures are now in progreſs for curing evils, ſo deſtructive to the intereſts, and ſo diſgraceful to the name of this great trading ſettlement. [*Indian World.*

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